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PROGRAMME QUESTIONS: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Progress of work in the field of population, 1989-1990

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Technical co-operation activities in population of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

SUMMARY

The present report contains an account of the technical co-operation activities carried out by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the field of population during the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1990 and deals with the two subprogrammes which constitute the core of those activities, that is, (a) support of technical co-operation projects in three main fields: training in demography and population and development, evaluation and analysis of basic population and demographic data, and population policy and development planning; and (b) analysis and evaluation of technical co-operation activities in population. The activities are carried out with the financial support of the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Development Programme. The annex to the present report contains a note summarizing the Department's technical co-operation activities in the field of population statistics, for which the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs provides substantive support.

* E/CN.9/1991/1.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report covers the technical co-operation activities in population implemented by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat during the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1990.

2. The activities were carried out in accordance with the recommendations made by the Population Commission at its twenty-fifth session, which were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/93 on the work programme in the field of population. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) continued to provide major financial support for the activities, supplemented by financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

3. The two subprogrammes constituting the core of the activities are:

(a) Support of technical co-operation projects in (i) training in demography, and population and development; (ii) evaluation and analysis of basic population and demographic data; (iii) population policy and development planning;

(b) Analysis and evaluation of technical co-operation activities in population.

4. Both of the subprogrammes are dealt with below. The activities were carried out through technical co-operation projects with substantive and managerial support provided by the Department, and with the help of 32 experts, as shown below:

Experts		Field projects
19	Training in demography and population	56
7	Evaluation and analysis of basic population and demographic data	34
6	Population policy and development planning	36
32		126

5. Within the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the substantive and managerial support for population activities is provided by the Population Branch of the Development Administration Division. Collaborative arrangements have been established with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and UNDP, among others, in developing an interdisciplinary approach to population projects. The Branch also provides substantive support and advice to UNFPA, including missions on needs assessment and project formulation.

6. The Department also implemented activities in the area of demographic statistics, for which the Statistical Office of the Department of International

Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat provided substantive support. Financial support for the Department's technical co-operation activities in that field is also provided by UNFPA.

I. SUPPORT TO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECTS

A. Training in demography and population and development

1. Country projects

7. The number of training projects in demography and population and development, including interregional, global and country-level projects technically backstopped by the Population Branch, increased from 52 in 1988 to 56 in 1990 (as at 30 June). Of those, 32 per cent were in Africa, 13 per cent in Asia, 7 per cent in Western Asia and 34 per cent in Latin America. The remaining 14 per cent was made up of interregional projects and a global programme. Of the total number of projects, approximately 43 per cent were located in university faculties, 7 per cent in autonomous research and training institutes, 36 per cent in public sector offices and 14 per cent (interregional and global) in predominantly university settings or public sector agencies. Of the projects that provided graduate and undergraduate training in demography and population, 12, or 23 per cent, provided both, while 16 programmes provided exclusively undergraduate training. Most of the 56 projects organized in-service workshops, seminars and intensive practical courses, and employed the latest computer technology. Emphasis on learning from one another's experience and on co-operative activities among country-level projects was further strengthened. Frequent provision was made for short-term visits by counterparts and, less frequently, United Nations resident advisers, between training programmes at differing stages of development, to capitalize on experiences gained that might find application elsewhere. Direct arrangements for technical co-operation among developing countries were also made to capitalize on regional expertise for short-term consultancies without undue interference to the primary work programme of the counterpart staff members involved.

8. The concern of most Governments served through the United Nations technical co-operation programme (reflected also in responses to the questionnaire formulated for the study on requirements for population specialists, undertaken following the request made by the Population Commission, at its twenty-fifth session, to the Secretary-General, which was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/93, and summarized separately in para. 22 below), was the shortage of population specialists to attend to growing needs in the areas of population policy and integration of population into development planning. This was confirmed by increasing requests from Governments for assistance in the institutionalization of teaching and research in population to ensure a more adequate supply of such population specialists. Both country and interregional/global training projects placed further emphasis on the interrelatedness of population factors and socio-economic development in their curriculums and research. At the same time, workshops and seminars were held for middle- and upper-level government workers and policy makers concentrating on country-specific issues and strategies for handling population and development issues.

9. The interregional projects and the global programme focused on specific issues of immediate concern to developing country Governments. Presentations of appropriate technology and analytical methodologies for preparing major population inputs for development planning therefore included: alternative population projections for the short, medium and long term, at the national, subregional and small-area levels, in addition to sectoral projections; integrating women's issues into development planning; and population policy formulation compatible with development planning targets. The emphasis on "hands-on" practice in all such training activities continued. Country participants were urged to bring their own data for practical exercises which thus served a useful double purpose. Altogether, short-term training continued to be more focused and highly pragmatic in nature. During the period covered by this report, the number of applicants to such training courses far exceeded the places available, thus leaving a significant backlog of unmet training needs in the developing countries.

10. Many special features of the interregional workshops are discussed in paragraphs 39 to 41 and 64 below.

11. As in the previous reporting period, the use of microcomputer technology and related software packages became an even more dynamic part of all training and research programmes, and much of the short-term training provided by the various country projects concerned was oriented towards introducing or refreshing relevant knowledge in this area.

12. A number of projects that were developed earlier moved closer to self-reliance and were also able to provide specific but limited support to similar projects within and even outside the country concerned. In this connection, 38 of the 48 country projects were managed by national population specialists, with technical support provided by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in New York. Only in 10 country projects were there 12 resident international advisers and one associate expert. Most of the projects concentrated on developing local teaching materials as well as providing a full range of local services extending beyond normal traditional undergraduate and/or graduate-level training and research.

13. During the period many projects increased their capacity to establish partnership research arrangements with well-known universities and research institutions in developed countries, as well as exchanges of teachers and researchers.

14. In the Africa region, during the reporting period, a number of projects in population and development training and related research continued at the undergraduate level, either as service programmes such as in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, the Sudan and Zambia, or as parts of a "double major" programme, as in Swaziland and Uganda, or an undergraduate major, as in Zaire. At the same time, some projects, notably in Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, continued graduate (Master's degree) programmes, while at least two in the Sudan and Zaire, have made plans for similar graduate courses. Further, staff of projects such as those in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Uganda, Swaziland and Zambia routinely provided advisory services to a number of government ministries and/or departments.

15. Some particularly interesting features of projects in the Africa region included the following: a major opportunity was provided for sharing technical co-operation experiences among developing countries of the region, with special reference to institutionalized training and research projects, through a conference planned and implemented by the Population Branch in October 1988; a successful semi-annual bulletin covering vital population aspects of immediate concern to socio-economic development planners and policy makers was initiated by the project in Mozambique; a project in Angola was based in the faculty of economics with population courses introduced in the faculty of architecture and the school of public health; students of the University of Zambia project assisted in establishing a population association, which has since caught the attention of the media, youth at the secondary and tertiary levels of education, and in general has made an impact.

16. In the Asia region some productive projects can be found, inter alia, in Afghanistan, China and Nepal. The project at the University of Kabul, where training in population was initiated at the undergraduate level with the help of a United Nations international resident adviser, has developed to the point that two nationals with Master's degrees and one with a Doctoral degree (two of the three being women) are about to return and take their positions in the teaching programme at the University, thus bringing the programme to a nearly self-reliant stage.

17. Several population projects in China, which have been executed by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development since 1980, have completed the final two years in their second-cycle phase. The country has attained such a degree of self-reliance and technical capability that nationals are now able to provide assistance to neighbouring countries and work as international resident advisers in technical co-operation projects. University-based population research and training institutes have been established in remote provinces such as Xinjiang, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan, inhabited by over 55 ethnic minorities. As specified in earlier reports to the Population Commission, during the first two phases of the project over 300 nationals have been trained at the Master's and Ph.D. levels. It is now possible to state that, at least in the area of teaching and training infrastructures in population, China has achieved self-sufficiency.

18. In Nepal, a programme to set up post-graduate teaching and research in population at Tribhuvan University met with considerable success. The national staff has acquired the necessary technical expertise to make the programme virtually self-reliant.

19. In the Western Asia region, further consolidation of the teaching infrastructure in the area of population, especially in universities, was achieved, thus helping to ensure its stability. The new start at the University of Damascus, in the Syrian Arab Republic, which was reported to the Population Commission at its twenty-fifth session, and the continuing accomplishments at the University of Jordan and in Bahrain hold out encouraging signs for other countries of the region.

20. The Latin America region has reached a level of self-reliance in producing skilled technicians and experts in population to such an extent that only marginal technical co-operation was requested during the present reporting period. However,

there is an urgent need in Latin America to assess the demand for population specialists at various levels and with various types of expertise. Most countries have displayed strong interest in initiating graduate-level programmes in population. However, a conscious effort has to be made to rationalize investments in graduate training and to optimize the use of the products of such programmes.

21. Research projects undertaken to complement teaching programmes have dealt with the current critical issues of the demographic and social impact of economic restructuring and fiscal adjustments on the many countries concerned. The demographic impact of large-scale investments, a related problem, has also been extensively studied. Data gaps in this research have been identified and appropriate methodologies for analysis have been evolved.

22. The Population Commission, at its twenty-fifth session, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the requirements of population specialists, in response to which the Population Branch conducted a survey among the members of the Commission, selected observers and some developing countries, using a highly structured questionnaire. The results of the study are presented to the Commission in document E/CN.9/1991/5. It is to be noted that this effort has provided useful guidelines for a strategy to train more nationals of developing countries in population. The study should probably be expanded in content and coverage, should additional resources become available for this purpose, to further confirm and detail the validity of the results obtained.

2. Training at the United Nations regional and interregional demographic training and research centres and non-United Nations institutions

23. The United Nations continued its support for the programme of training nationals of developing countries through the award of United Nations fellowships at (a) United Nations-sponsored regional and interregional training centres and programmes; (b) UNFPA-sponsored global training programmes in population and development; and (c) non-United Nations training institutions, at the request of developing country Governments.

24. As mentioned earlier, and as shown in tables 1 to 6, in each of the training programmes the demand for fellowships far exceeded the number of places available.

Table 1. Students registered in United Nations-sponsored interregional and regional demographic training centres and programmes, 1972-1990

Academic year	CELADE	IFORD	RIPS	IIPS a/	CDC	UN/USSR	CEDOR b/	ISS/NIDI	CDS	CIDEP (ex UCL)	TOTAL
1972/73	16	9	17	12	44						98
1973/74	22	15	19	11	48						115
1974/75	23	35	34	20	45						157
1975/76	34	37	33	14	49		14				181
1976/77	31	29	35	11	43	16	18				183
1977/78	33	38	35	7	49	19	19				200
1978/79	44	35	35	11	39	16	18				198
1979/80	28	36	28	15	40	21	24				192
1980/81	75	43	44	15	57	21	24				279
1981/82	63	38	43	18	53	19	27				261
1982/83	26	44	32	17	45	23	22				209
1983/84	72	45	30	16	34	34	24				255
1984/86	106	67	86	32	84	95					470
1986/88	157	56	73	51	112	103		15	20	13	600
1988/90	138	92	130	39	153	108		53	53	48	814
TOTAL	868	619	674	289	895	475	190	68	73	61	4 212

(Note and footnotes on following page)

(Note and footnotes to table 1)

Note:

CELADE Latin American Demographic Centre, Santiago, Chile, and San Jose, Costa Rica

IFORD Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

RIPS Regional Institute for Population Studies, Accra, Ghana.

IIPS International Institute for Population Sciences, Chembur, Bombay, India.

CDC Cairo Demographic Centre, Cairo, Egypt.

UN/USSR United Nations Interregional Demographic Training and Research Programme in Population and Development Planning, Moscow, USSR.

CEDOR United Nations/Romania Demographic Centre, Bucharest, Romania.

ISS/NIDI Institute for Social Studies, in co-operation with the Netherlands Inter-University Demographic Institute, The Hague, Netherlands.

CDS Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India.

CIDEP International Centre for Population and Development Training and Research in Association with the United Nations.

UCL Catholic University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.

a/ International students only, that is, excluding those attending IIPS under direct funding from the Government of India.

b/ Excluding participants in seminars of limited duration.

Table 2. Persons approved for United Nations population fellowships at other than United Nations-supported training centres, 1972-1990 a/

(Annual averages)

Academic year	Fellows
1972/73	98
1973/74	98
1974/75	42
1975/76	43
1976/77	50
1977/78	51
1978/79	116
1979/80	117
1980/81	67
1981/82	67
1982/83	67
1983/84	67
1984/85	123
1985/86	122
1986/87	203
1987/88	204
1988/89	208
1989/90	208
TOTAL	1 951

a/ In demography and population studies, family planning and population statistics.

Table 3. Distribution of persons awarded United Nations fellowships in population, by country of origin and sex, 1 July 1988-30 June 1990 a/

Region/country of origin	United Nations-sponsored demographic centres and programmes b/			Non-United Nations-sponsored institutions c/						Total		
				Demography/ population studies			Population statistics					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AFRICA												
Algeria	3	1	4	2	0	2			0	5	1	6
Angola	6	1	7	6	2	8	1	1	2	13	4	17
Benin	6	1	7	3	0	3	2		2	11	1	12
Botswana	1	1	2	0	0	0			0	1	1	2
Burkina Faso	9	1	10	10	1	11			0	19	2	21
Burundi	3	0	3	0	0	0			0	3	0	3
Cameroon	14	3	17	0	0	0			0	14	3	17
Cape Verde	0	1	1	0	0	0			0	0	1	1
Central African Republic	7	0	7	0	0	0			0	7	0	7
Chad	7	1	8	0	0	0	3		3	10	1	11
Comoros	2	0	2	0	0	0			0	2	0	2
Congo	11	1	12	0	0	0			0	11	1	12
Côte d'Ivoire	5	3	8	5	0	5			0	10	3	13
Djibouti	1	1	2	0	0	0			0	1	1	2
Egypt	29	29	58	11	5	16			0	40	34	74
Equatorial Guinea	1	1	2	4	1	5	1		1	6	2	8
Ethiopia	23	3	26	15	1	16			0	38	4	42
Gabon	3	0	3	0	0	0			0	3	0	3
Gambia	0	0	0	3	0	3			0	3	0	3
Ghana	23	5	28	3	1	4			0	26	6	32
Guinea	7	1	8	0	0	0	1		1	8	1	9
Kenya	10	5	15	4	1	5			0	14	6	20
Lesotho	0	0	0	2	1	3			0	2	1	3
Liberia	9	1	10	2	0	2	2	1	3	13	2	15
Madagascar	7	3	10	0	0	0			0	7	3	10
Malawi	4	0	4	4	0	4			0	8	0	8
Mali	5	0	5	3	2	5	1		1	9	2	11
Mauritania	3	0	3	2	1	3			0	5	1	6
Mauritius	0	0	0	1	0	1			0	1	0	1
Morocco	2	0	2	17	3	20	1		1	20	3	23
Mozambique	1	0	1	2	0	2			0	3	0	3
Niger	8	1	9	5	2	7			0	13	3	16
Nigeria	44	7	51	0	0	0			0	44	7	51
Rwanda	2	1	3	3	3	6			0	5	4	9
Sao Tome and Principe	2	0	2	0	0	0			0	2	0	2
Senegal	8	1	9	4	0	4			0	12	1	13
Sierra Leone	10	4	14	2	1	3			0	12	5	17
Somalia	5	5	10	3	0	3			0	8	5	13
Sudan	13	7	20	5	0	5	1		1	19	7	26
Swaziland	2	1	3	0	0	0			0	2	1	3
Togo	7	0	7	0	0	0			0	7	0	7
Tunisia	2	0	2	0	0	0			0	2	0	2
Uganda	6	5	11	0	1	1			0	6	6	12
United Republic of Tanzania	13	3	16	1	0	1			0	14	3	17
Zaire	4	1	5	10	0	10	1		1	15	1	16

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Table 3 (continued)

Region/country of origin	United Nations-sponsored demographic centres and programmes b/			Non-United Nations-sponsored institutions c/						Total		
				Demography/ population studies			Population statistics					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Zambia	11	1	12	3	0	3			0	14	1	15
Zimbabwe	2	1	3	1	0	1			0	3	1	4
Subtotal	341	101	442	136	26	162	14	2	16	491	129	620
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC												
Afghanistan	6	1	7	6	1	7			0	12	2	14
Bangladesh	7	1	8	2	0	2	1		1	10	1	11
China	13	7	20	52	13	65			0	65	20	85
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	0	0	11	4	15	2		2	13	4	17
India	11	3	14	1	0	1			0	12	3	15
Indonesia	7	2	9	1	0	1	1		1	9	2	11
Lao People's Democratic Republic		1	1			0			0	0	1	1
Malaysia	3	3	6	0	1	1			0	3	4	7
Mongolia	1	4	5	3	0	3	9		9	13	4	17
Myanmar	3	0	3	0	0	0			0	3	0	3
Nepal	14	3	17	5	0	5			0	19	3	22
Pakistan	7	1	8	0	0	0			0	7	1	8
Philippines	8	8	16	1	2	3			0	9	10	19
Republic of Korea	6	0	6	0	0	0			0	6	0	6
Samoa	2		2			0			0	2	0	2
Sri Lanka	6	4	10	1	1	2			0	7	5	12
Thailand	1	7	8	1	1	2			0	2	8	10
Viet Nam	12	5	17	6	0	6			0	18	5	23
Subtotal	107	50	157	90	23	113	13	0	13	210	73	283
EUROPE												
Bulgaria		2	1	1	1	2			0	1	3	4
Greece	0	0	0	1	0	1			0	1	0	1
Poland	0	0	0	0	1	1			0	0	1	1
Romania	1		1									
Turkey	0	3	3	1	0	1	1		1	2	3	5
Yugoslavia	4	3	7	1	0	1			0	5	3	8
										1		1
Subtotal	5	8	13	4	2	6	1	0	1	10	10	20
LATIN AMERICA												
Argentina	2	9	11	0	0	0			0	2	9	11
Bolivia	7	5	12	0	0	0	4		4	11	5	16
Brazil	3	5	8	0	0	0	2		2	5	5	10
Chile	8	1	9	0	0	0	4		4	12	1	13
Colombia	6	3	9	0	0	0			0	6	3	9
Costa Rica	7	8	15	0	0	0			0	7	8	15
Cuba	7	2	9	0	0	0			0	7	2	9
Dominican Republic	7	3	10	0	0	0	2	1	3	9	4	13
Ecuador	4	4	8	0	0	0	2	2	4	6	6	12

Table 3 (concluded)

Region/country of origin	United Nations-sponsored demographic centres and programmes b/			Non-United Nations-sponsored institutions c/								
				Demography/ population studies			Population statistics			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
El Salvador	4	1	5	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	3	8
Guatemala	3	0	3	0	0	0	2		2	5	0	5
Haiti	6	0	6	0	0	0	3	1	4	9	1	10
Honduras	3	2	5	4	8	12	1	2	3	8	12	20
Jamaica	1	0	1	1	0	1			0	2	0	2
Mexico	5	9	14	0	0	0	2	2	4	7	11	18
Nicaragua	8	8	16	7	4	11	2		2	17	12	29
Panama	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	4	8
Paraguay	1	2	3	5	3	8	2	1	3	8	6	14
Peru	6	2	8	0	0	0	3	1	4	9	3	12
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	2	0	0	0			0	1	1	2
Uruguay	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	1	0	1
Venezuela	1	3	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	3	5	8
Subtotal	93	70	163	17	15	32	34	16	50	144	101	245
WESTERN ASIA												
Bahrain	0	3	3	0	0	0			0	0	3	3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	0	2	4	1	5			0	6	1	7
Iraq	3	1	4	2	0	2			0	5	1	6
Jordan	4	1	5	7	0	7			0	11	1	12
Syrian Arab Republic	2	0	2	4	0	4			0	6	0	6
United Arab Emirates	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	1	0	1
Yemen	13	0	13	5	0	5			0	18	0	18
Subtotal	25	5	30	22	1	23	0	0	0	47	6	53
Not specified	3	6	9	0	0	0				3	6	9
TOTAL	574	240	814	269	67	336	62	18	80	905	325	1 230

a/ New awards only.

b/ See table 1, note b/.

c/ Mainly universities.

Table 4. Distribution of persons awarded United Nations fellowships a/ in population b/ at non-United Nations-sponsored training centres, by region of origin, from 1970 to 30 June 1990

Region of origin	1 Jan. 1970-31 Oct. 1974		1 Nov. 1974-30 June 1976		1 Nov. 1976-30 June 1978		1 Nov. 1978-30 June 1980		1 Nov. 1980-30 June 1983		1 Nov. 1983-30 June 1984		1 Nov. 1984-30 June 1986		1 Nov. 1986-30 June 1988		1 Nov. 1988-30 June 1990		TOTAL	
	Countries	Persons	Countries	Persons	Countries	Persons	Countries	Persons	Countries	Persons	Countries	Persons	Countries	Persons	Countries	Persons	Countries	Persons	Countries	Persons
Africa	24	131	12	42	16	32	25	68	26	44	15	29	34	124	35	155	32	178	219	803
Asia and the Pacific	16	162	12	27	14	43	15	114	14	122	5	25	6	88	11	127	13	126	106	834
Europe	7	19	2	3	1	2	6	11	4	10	1	5	3	11	5	5	5	7	34	73
Latin America	16	35	4	5	1	1	4	7	8	12	4	7	6	11	12	91	16	82	71	251
Western Asia	8	45	4	8	6	23	4	33	4	13	1	1	5	11	7	29	5	23	44	186
TOTAL	71	392	34	85	38	101	54	233	56	201	26	67	54	245	70	407	71	416	474	2 147

a/ New awards only.

b/ In the fields of demography, population studies and family planning, population statistics.

Table 5. Distribution of persons awarded United Nations fellowships a/ in population b/ at non-United Nations-sponsored training centres, by region of study, from November 1976 to June 1990

(Number of persons)

Region of study	1 Jan. 1970-31 Oct. 1974	1 Nov. 1974-30 June 1976	1 Nov. 1976-30 June 1978	1 Nov. 1978-30 June 1980	1 Nov. 1980-30 June 1983	1 Nov. 1983-30 June 1984	1 Nov. 1984-30 June 1986	1 Nov. 1986-30 June 1988	1 Nov. 1988-30 June 1990	TOTAL
Africa	17		9	10	11	4	38	57	45	191
Asia and the Pacific	14	3	14	56	60	4	29	65	72	317
Europe	67	28	23	91	60	17	84	79	161	610
Latin America	9		1	2	17	7	10	76	41	163
North America	261	54	61	95	101	38	116	129	161	1 016
Western Asia	12						1	1	3	17
Other c/	12						1			
TOTAL d/	392	85	108	254	249	70	278	407	483	2 326
			101	233	201	67	245	333	416	1 596

a/ New awards only.

b/ In the fields of demography, population studies and family planning, population statistics.

c/ For 1970-1974, reference is to study tours which cut across more than one region of study. In succeeding years, study tours are broken down by region; therefore, the totals for those years are higher than the actual number of persons undertaking study. d/

d/ Actual number of persons undertaking study.

Table 6. Percentage distribution of new population fellowship awards other than those tenable at United Nations-sponsored regional and interregional centres, by broad subject area a/

When awarded	Demog. and pop. stud.	Family planning	Population statistics	Total
1 Jan. 1970-31 Oct. 1974	26.0	42.9	31.1	392 (100.0)
1 Nov. 1974-30 June 1976	47.1	24.7	28.2	85 (100.0)
1 Nov. 1976-30 June 1978	51.5	13.9	35.6	101 (100.0)
1 Nov. 1978-30 June 1980	44.2	5.6	50.2	233 (100.0)
1 Nov. 1980-30 June 1983	70.0	4.0	26.0	201 (100.0)
1 Nov. 1983-30 June 1984	67.0	6.0	27.0	67 (100.0)
1 Nov. 1984-30 June 1986	76.0	0.0	24.0	245 (100.0)
1 Nov. 1986-30 June 1988	56.5	5.1	38.3	407 (100.0)
1 Nov. 1988-30 June 1990	75.5	3.0	21.5	416 (100.0)

a/ New awards only.

25. Table 1 shows the number of students admitted annually at each of the United Nations-sponsored centres from 1972 through 30 June 1990. During the period 1988-1990, student intake was 32 per cent higher than in the previous reporting period, due in part to Governments' need for training more population specialists and also to the increased intake of United Nations interregional/global and regional training centres. In the current reporting period, there was a 37 per cent increase in the Cairo Demographic Centre's intake as compared to the earlier period. Similarly, the intake of the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) experienced an increase of 78 per cent, while that of the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) increased by 71 per cent. In the International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS) at Chembur, Bombay, India, the number of students registered under United Nations sponsorship decreased by 24 per cent during the period; there was also a decrease of 12 per cent in the intake of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE). In general, all the centres, except CELADE and IIPS, registered more students during 1988-1990 than in the previous period.

26. Table 2 gives the number of United Nations fellowships awarded to nationals of developing countries for placement at institutions other than United Nations-sponsored centres. The number of candidates that were awarded fellowships during the period showed a slight increase over that of the earlier reporting period. A sharp jump of 66 per cent in those fellowships occurred in 1986/87 as compared to 1985/86, possibly spurred by the International Conference on Population in 1984, which might have created a renewed awareness of population issues and a fresh commitment on the part of countries to population concerns, including the training of population specialists to deal with them.

27. Table 3 provides information on the distribution of fellows both in United Nations-sponsored regional and interregional demographic training centres and at non-United Nations-sponsored institutions, by country of origin and sex, during the reporting period. It shows a 22-per-cent increase over the number of United Nations trainees who were granted awards during the previous two-year period. Half of all fellowships were granted to candidates from Africa, and 20 per cent each from Asia and Latin America, together making up 93 per cent of the total intake.

28. Of the 1,230 fellowships awarded, 325 or 26 per cent were to women candidates, compared with 270 or 27 per cent in the previous reporting period. Among the regions, the highest proportion of women (50 per cent) was recorded in Europe, followed by Latin America (41 per cent), Africa (21 per cent), Asia (21 per cent) and Western Asia (11 per cent).

29. Table 4 shows the distribution, by region of origin, of persons awarded United Nations fellowships for training at non-United Nations-sponsored institutions since 1970. There was an increase of only nine persons awarded United Nations fellowships in those institutions over the previous period, and there was no significant change in the number of countries. Out of 416 trainees, 43 per cent were from Africa, 30 per cent from Asia, 20 per cent from Latin America, 5 per cent from Western Asia and 2 per cent from Europe.

30. Table 5 shows that over two thirds of those candidates who were awarded United Nations fellowships are still being trained in institutions in Europe and North America. This is 51 per cent higher than in the previous reporting period.

31. It may be seen from table 6 that there was greater concentration on demographic and population studies as areas of specialization during the present reporting period. A significant decline among those specializing in population statistics was also observed. The percentage of those specializing in family planning has been reduced to a minimum and is likely to disappear soon, since the training is currently being arranged directly by funding agencies or through specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO). A significant increase in the proportion of those specializing in demography and population studies also reflects Governments' need for training in population and development dynamics.

32. The UNFPA Global Programme in Population and Development continued to provide training on the interrelationships between population factors and development planning, in co-operation with the Catholic University of Louvaine-la-Neuve, Belgium (in French), the Centre for Development Studies (CDS) at Trivandrum, India (in English), and the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) at the Netherlands Inter-University Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague (also in English). In addition, plans are now under way to start a new programme in Spanish at CELADE, Santiago, for the Latin America region. A recent comprehensive evaluation of the Global Training Programme reaffirmed the usefulness of the training programme and made concrete recommendations to strengthen and co-ordinate the programmes for effective training of planners and policy makers in developing countries.

33. The Cairo Demographic Centre (CDC) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in October 1988 with a symposium on population policies for high-level participants from developing countries, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. A book on the symposium, entitled Population Policies in the Third World: Issues and Practices, was published and widely distributed. An independent in-depth evaluation of the Centre in 1989 recommended that the United Nations and UNFPA continue its support for CDC to fully establish and maintain it as an international centre of excellence in the field of population training and research.

34. During the period, efforts were made to improve the content of the United Nations/USSR Training and Research Programme in Population and Development Planning. Some of the significant changes introduced during the present reporting period were: (a) further elaboration of the interaction between population and development dynamics, incorporating women's issues; (b) preparation of publications and especially of Readings on Population and Development, based on papers, lecture-notes and case-studies prepared for the courses; (c) production of an annotated bibliography for studies on population and development; (d) hands-on experience in the use of microcomputers to analyse interrelationships between population and development; and (e) development and use of a microcomputer-based simulation game on population and development. One of the programme's strengths is its provision also of hands-on experience, whereby trainees become sensitized to the role of population in planning through participation in a simulation game. The game includes different population and sectoral parameters to demonstrate the

potential impact of changes introduced in the variables included on the allocation of resources for planning. The simulation game, developed by the Population Branch, has proved to be a valuable teaching instrument.

B. Evaluation and analysis of basic population and demographic data

1. Demographic evaluation and analysis

35. Through technical co-operation activities in population dynamics, in particular demographic evaluation and analysis, developing countries continued to be assisted by the Department towards the long-term objective of increasing their capacity to formulate, implement and evaluate their respective development plans, taking into full consideration the relevant demographic information available by accurately assessing past population trends, present levels and future patterns. This has been done in several ways: by strengthening the capacities of various government sectors and departments dealing with population data collection and analysis; through promotion, collaboration and co-ordination at the national level and simultaneously increasing available national expertise; and by expanding dissemination activities among target groups, as well as the population at large, to enhance awareness of population factors and their impact on development.

36. During the period under review, Governments continued to place high priority on strengthening demographic analysis units within the departments of statistics or census bureaux, particularly for the analysis of the 1990 round of population and housing censuses. The trend of acquiring microcomputer technology and using it for analysis continued, with the result that all projects in that area now rely on microcomputers and relevant software for the evaluation and analysis of census and survey data and the preparation of total and sectoral population projections. The Department assisted developing countries in acquiring the hardware and software needed and in providing training facilities for national staff in their use.

37. Thus, during the period under review, the Department continued to provide assistance to developing countries in evaluating and analysing demographic and socio-economic data from population censuses and demographic surveys and in the preparation of population projections. The team approach to demographic analysis continued to be adopted in a number of countries and is being encouraged in others. Staff demographers and local consultants compose such teams, with topics for analysis distributed among them depending on their individual expertise and interest. A national or an international expert (resident or consultant) or a regional demographic adviser provides technical co-ordination for the analysis and ensures technical consistency of the results. At periodic working seminars, the progress of work is reviewed and methodological issues discussed. This further ensures continuous in-house training to the entire staff and timely completion of the demographic analysis required.

38. The countries that received technical support in the evaluation and analysis of demographic and socio-economic data in response to Government requests included the following: Africa - Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea,

Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo and Zaire; Asia and the Pacific - Bangladesh, China, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Viet Nam; Latin America and the Caribbean - the Caribbean countries, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago; Western Asia - Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

39. Furthermore, specific aspects of demographic evaluation and analysis are being emphasized in order to provide a transfer of skills through international training workshops. Thus, in Poland, a series of international workshops, initiated in 1987, was continued through 1990 on the use of population projections in socio-economic planning for development, with the collaboration of the Institute of Statistics and Demography of the Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw. The workshop brings together 25 participants annually and includes both classroom lectures on population projections and hands-on training on demographic software for projections, with microcomputers being used intensively as a teaching tool. A special feature of the seminar, which is an integral part of the workshop curriculum, is the presentation during a study tour of an example of population and environmental interaction.

40. In Hungary, an International Training Workshop Series on Microcomputer Applications for Population and Development Planning also began in 1987 and will continue through 1991, with the collaboration of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. The Workshop brings together 15 participants each year from developing countries and, within the framework of demographic analysis for population and development, a special topic is selected annually, namely, infant and child mortality (1987); disability statistics (1988); population policy formulation (1989); and women, population and development (1990). A conscious effort is made to encourage Governments to nominate qualified women for the Workshop; this has resulted in more women than men attending the Workshop's annual sessions.

41. Another example of co-operation between agencies and institutions in providing assistance to developing countries in census analysis during the period under review is the Inter-Census Training Programme in sub-Saharan Africa. As part of the programme, subregional workshops on the use of microcomputers for demographic analysis of population censuses and surveys are organized annually at the University of Montreal for 10 participants from francophone sub-Saharan African countries. The workshop started in 1989 and will continue through 1991. As it is the only workshop of its type in French, the demand for its training far exceeds the resources provided.

2. Dissemination and utilization of results of analysis

42. During the period under review, pre-census meetings of national data users and producers were frequently held for each census analysis project to identify the needs of potential census data users and accommodate them, to the extent possible, in the detailed census analysis plans. Post-census seminars and workshops continued to be used as a forum for disseminating the findings of census analyses, particularly their implications for development planning.

43. In the dissemination seminars and workshops, policy makers, planners, administrators and researchers discussed with data producers the results of analysis and utilization of the resultant data for planning and other purposes. Considerable interest was generated by that process.

44. Reports on census analyses, sectoral population projections and seminar deliberations are published and widely circulated at the national level, since they provide information about the scope of population and related data that can be derived from country censuses and demographic surveys.

45. Two welcome trends are discernible in this regard. First, increasing attention is being given to data analysis at subnational levels, and secondly, workshops are being organized for middle-level national staff, such as education workers, agricultural extension staff, public health employees and family-planning cadres, responsible for programme implementation at local levels.

3. Use of computer software for demographic analysis

46. Further assistance was provided to Governments for the utilization of computer software for the analysis of the 1990 round of population censuses. In this connection, several hundred microcomputers and relevant software have been made available under technical co-operation projects for the evaluation and analysis of basic population and demographic data.

47. The project Software and Support for Population Data Processing and Analysis in Developing Countries has continued to provide software and related training in demographic analysis and population projections to projects and institutions in developing countries.

48. From June 1988 to mid-1990, the project had delivered more than 2,500 copies of demographic software packages to over 120 countries in addition to conducting a number of national or regional-level training workshops. The demand for software is growing and the demand for training in the use of software currently exceeds the training resources available. Several co-operating institutions and organizations permit the project to distribute their software together with those packages developed by the project itself.

49. The project also has a microcomputer data base, based on population distribution and estimates developed by the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, which will serve as an example data base for a new POPMAP maps and graphics data base software developed in collaboration with the Viet Nam Institute of Computer Science. The packages prepared for microcomputers use the widely available MS-DOS operation system and improve access by non-programmers by including easily understood displays for data and control input to the microcomputer.

50. Finally, the project has provided substantive advice and technical support to the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development for the procurement and use of computer hardware and software for projects backstopped by the Department in

a number of countries, including Benin, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zambia.

51. During the period under review, the Population Branch has developed the following software:

(a) CONSMOD: Population-Household Consumption Projection Model. Projects rural/urban consumption of food, housing and other items by household income, size and proportion of children under 15;

(b) Women in Development Simulation Model. Developed as a teaching tool to clarify some of the complex issues related to the topic and also to create awareness and sensitivity to related concerns. Presented as a major theme of the International Training Workshop on Women in Development, held at Budapest in November 1990 (see above). The program, with full documentation, will be ready for publication early in 1991;

(c) Recall Analysis: Spreadsheet Template for Recall Analysis of Current Birth and Death Data. Provides Quattro Pro-based template for analysing current ("last year") data on births and deaths (including infant deaths) in order to obtain accurate vital rates. Example provided. User-friendly: other than data entry, requires only a few key strokes on the part of the operator to analyse the data, compute regression, prepare graphs and print. First draft to be ready by November 1990. Lotus and As-Easy-As versions to be prepared later on. Will also be distributed through the Department's Software Project.

C. Population policy and development planning

52. During the period under review, Governments continued to request the Department for assistance in the field of population and development, especially in defining and formulating appropriate population policies and in improving the integration of population variables in social and economic development planning. Special attention was accordingly given to the following areas.

1. Strengthening of national institutional capabilities

53. The Department continued to assist a number of countries in creating or strengthening population units and population research centres, mostly located in Ministry of Planning offices. The overall objectives of those units, whose details varied as a function of individual countries' specific needs and conditions, are mainly to ensure the permanent existence of a central technical institution which deals with such population-related activities as assessment of population problems and needs; improving knowledge of the interaction between demographic and socio-economic factors through research and studies; formulation of population policies; and integration of demographic factors in development planning. Many countries have established national population commissions, at a high level, whose functions are mainly to define population policies in the context of social and

economic development and to advise the Government on the implementation and co-ordination of those population policies as an integral part of their overall development strategy.

54. The Department has assisted approximately 30 developing countries in establishing or strengthening their population units or centres. Countries that had already received or have continued to receive assistance during the period under review include Angola, Burkina Faso, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Haiti, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia and Viet Nam. With the assistance of the Department, new population units were established in the Central African Republic, the Congo, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe. Most of those population units are located in Ministry of Planning offices and act as technical secretariats for national population commissions.

55. The Department continued to assist the Population Research Unit of the League of Arab States in developing its capabilities to carry out population and development activities, including the following: development of a data bank; research and studies; documentation and dissemination of population information; and relevant training programmes. The main purpose of the Department's technical co-operation activities is to develop a permanent institution within the League to respond to the needs of Arab countries in the formulation and implementation of population policies and the integration of population variables in development planning.

2. Research and studies on the interrelationship between population variables and development planning

56. Knowledge of the interrelationship between population and development is a prerequisite for the formulation of population policies and the integration of population variables in development planning. The country programme of research and studies is aimed at improving knowledge of those interrelationships. Although their nature and scope often differ from one country to another, depending on the socio-economic conditions of each country, population research and studies can conveniently be subdivided into two main categories.

(a) Analysis of socio-economic determinants and consequences of demographic factors

57. Such demographic factors as fertility, mortality, nuptiality and migration were usually included within the scope of this type of study, and findings served as elements and bases for formulation and implementation of population policies. Most countries whose projects have been backstopped by the Department have included this kind of analysis in their work programmes. It is also satisfying to note that most developing countries have significantly improved their knowledge not only of their own demographic situation but also of the links with relevant social and economic factors. A number of countries, especially in Africa, including Algeria, Morocco, the Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Tunisia, have defined population policies on fertility and population growth. Other countries, for example, Angola, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Haiti, Jordan, Mauritania and the Syrian Arab Republic, intensified their studies in that field. In this connection, the

Department has provided technical assistance mostly in the form of relevant methodologies, techniques of analysis, information and documentation, through resident advisers, consultants and technical advisers from Headquarters.

(b) Studies on the interaction between population and development factors for development planning

58. The topics selected for those studies differ a great deal from one country to another, depending on individual country priorities and on the availability and reliability of the data required. However, for all countries, the main focus of those studies has been to provide necessary input for the integration of population variables in development planning. Most countries are concerned with the impact of population growth on the demand for basic needs such as food, housing, education, health and social welfare. Although data for those studies have not always been available and/or reliable, significant progress has been made in most countries, particularly in Haiti, Morocco, Rwanda, Tunisia and Viet Nam. The influence of development factors on population is also the main concern of many countries. For example, Morocco studied the impact of irrigation programmes on population changes, while Viet Nam studied the influence of the development of new economic zones on the spatial distribution of its population.

59. Other aspects of population and development interrelationships were also included in the Department's technical co-operation activities. For example, Haiti, Morocco, Senegal and Viet Nam explored the interaction between internal migration and regional and physical development planning; Rwanda was concerned with population, resources and environment problems; Tunisia and Burkina Faso studied women and their role in social and economic development.

3. Use of integrated models for policy formulation and integration of population in development

60. Although considerable efforts have been made by the Department and the countries concerned, improvements in the integration of population variables into development planning remained relatively modest. Among other factors, the lack of available techniques and a macro population and development framework have been most significant. Sectoral approaches to population and development integration, which most planners have employed to date, have limited results, since they were not generally integrated into a macro model framework in which interaction among sectoral models is fully taken into account.

61. In this context, the simulation model produced by the Department has been a useful tool for teaching in diverse United Nations and non-United Nations-sponsored population training centres and in universities in both developing and developed countries. Over 500 copies, including software, have been distributed to population-related institutions around the world.

62. A second model, the Integrated Macro Model for Population and Development (INMA), has also been prepared. The model, in which population variables are both endogenous and exogenous, can be used for the formulation of population policies

and the integration of population factors into development planning. INMA has four submodels: population, education, economic status and health, each of which is totally integrated with the others. A number of countries, including Algeria, Haiti, Morocco, Rwanda, Tunisia and Viet Nam, have expressed the intention to adapt the INMA model to their own countries' conditions. In this connection, during the period under review, the Department organized a number of lectures on the concept, structure and use of INMA in Bulgaria, Haiti, Morocco, Viet Nam and Zaire and at the Universities of Paris, Michigan and Louvain-la-Neuve, through seminars which were specially organized for developing country participants.

4. Strengthening the technical capacity of national staff in the field of population and development planning

63. The Department continued to strengthen training on specific topics in the field of population and development, especially in techniques of integrating population variables into development planning, including the use of demo-economic models and computer software. Two levels of training were adopted: one at the national level, through national short-term training courses or seminars for the staff of diverse ministries on general concepts and issues relating to population and development, general approaches and methodologies of research for population policy and development; and the other at the international level, through long-term fellowships and short-term seminars, for a limited number of staff, on more advanced techniques of integrating population into development planning.

64. Apart from the activities already reported in the Department's training programme during the period under review, the following were key training activities specific to the field of population and development:

(a) The Department continued to organize, in collaboration with the Institute of Political Sciences of the University of Paris, a two-month annual course on techniques of integrating population and development planning. The course was specially designed for specialists from French-speaking developing countries, in relatively senior positions, who work in the field of population and development and who could not be away from their work for long periods. During the period under review, the course was attended by 32 participants from French-speaking countries, including Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Haiti, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zaire;

(b) The Department organized the first International Training Workshop on the Integration of Demographic and Social Variables in Development Planning at Sofia from 9 to 27 April 1990, in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office and the Higher Institute of Economics "Karl Marx" in Bulgaria. There were 19 participants from diverse national institutions in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Western Asia and Eastern Europe. The training programme included: (a) general issues regarding the formulation of population policies related to fertility, mortality, migration, environment and special groups such as women, the aged and youth; (b) techniques of integrating population variables into development planning, at aggregate, sectoral and regional levels; and (c) use of demo-economic

models and related microcomputer software, including the Population and Development Simulation Model, the Integrated Macro Population Development Model and the Bulgarian Model, for policy formulation and integration of population variables into development planning. In addition to attending lectures, the trainees were encouraged to participate in discussions and to present a short paper on their countries' experiences.

65. Apart from formal training in the field of population and development, the Department has encouraged national experts to learn from the experience of other countries working in the same area. In this context, the Department has organized, with the participation of a number of national project directors and experts, two seminars: one on institutional aspects of population policy formulation and implementation, in Cotonou, in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning of Benin, and the other on population and regional development planning, in Ho Chi Minh City, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour of Viet Nam.

5. Documentation and information dissemination

66. The Department continued to strengthen the documentation facilities of each population unit or centre by providing books and magazines in population and related fields. In this connection, a number of documentalists have also received training.

67. In many countries, especially in Haiti, Morocco and Tunisia, data banks have been established to store data and information on demographic characteristics and on population and development planning. In this field, the Department provides technical assistance for standardizing population data and information, preparation and use of appropriate microcomputer software, and training national staff to enter and retrieve data.

68. Seminars were organized in all projects, once or twice annually, to disseminate information on the demographic situation of the country concerned, relevant research findings, government population policies and goals, and also to sensitize policy makers and planners to population problems and the role of population in development planning. The Department also encouraged population units to participate in and act as host to international gatherings, such as the seminars mentioned above in Cotonou and Ho Chi Minh City, to share information with specialists in the field of population and development.

II. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN POPULATION

69. As requested by the Population Commission at its twenty-fifth session, a report on requirements for population specialists in national institutions, containing a detailed analysis of the responses to the questionnaire mentioned in paragraph 22 above, was prepared (see E/CN.9/1991/5).

70. The Department conducted an intensive, in-depth analysis of the United Nations fellowship programme in population over the period 1952-1982. The results of that study, which combined an analysis of the basic characteristics of United Nations fellowship holders during that period with an appraisal by both former fellows and the governmental agencies that nominated them and of the training involved, have been published under the title Training in Population: the United Nations Fellowship Programme, 1953-1983. 1/

71. In 1988, the Cairo Demographic Centre programme was evaluated by a team of eminent population specialists. Although the detailed evaluation revealed scope for further improvements in and additions to the CDC programme, the overall conclusions strongly endorsed the continuation of CDC as an internationally supported, interregional training and research institution in the population field.

72. In 1990, evaluations of two training and research projects in sub-Saharan Africa were carried out. In Zaire, an African demographer with extensive experience in the development of population teaching and research programmes examined in depth the progress made by the demographic training and research project within the Department of Demography at the University of Kinshasa. The conclusions of that evaluation formed the basis for a subsequently elaborated proposal for the programme's next phase of development, with core support from UNFPA.

73. At about the same time, the seven-year-old programme of the Demographic Training and Research Centre of the Institute of Development Research, at Addis Ababa University, was evaluated by a UNFPA consultant. The recommendations resulting from that evaluation have provided a blueprint for the programme's long-term development, particularly in the area of graduate-level training, which was begun only in early 1987.

74. The Department's Simulation Model on Population and Development (microcomputer-based game for training) continued to receive an enthusiastic response, especially from national and international training institutions. The second integrated demo-economic model, INMA, aimed at providing a macro framework for population policy formulation and integration of population in development planning, has also received a positive response from demographers, planners and other users.

75. The Population Branch organized a meeting at Addis Ababa in October 1988, which was attended by national and international staff from 11 UNFPA-funded and Department-executed national demographic training and research projects in eastern and southern Africa. The participants exchanged experiences and discussed issues in project implementation and developed a strategy to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of training programmes in demography and population studies in Africa and other regions. The report of the meeting has been published and widely distributed by the Department.

Notes

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.II.H.3.

Annex

NOTE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION STATISTICS

1. During the period under review, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, with substantive support from the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, continued to execute technical co-operation projects supported by UNFPA and UNDP in the area of population statistics. The main objective of technical co-operation projects is to assist developing countries in strengthening national statistical capabilities in respect of collection, processing, dissemination and utilization of population and related socio-economic data. To this end, the countries received technical assistance in various forms, such as advisory services, training by means of fellowships, study tours, workshops and seminars, and funds for the purchase of equipment and certain other items. This technical support and advisory services to countries was provided by a team of advisers posted at Headquarters and at the regional commissions, as well as the regular staff members of the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the statistical divisions of the regional commissions.

2. In the preceding years, increased emphasis was given to making necessary preparations by countries for carrying out the 1990 round of population and housing censuses. In this context, the Statistical Office, as part of its regular programme of work, undertook the development of census and training materials and global recommendations focusing on improving statistics concerning the economically active population, international migration and special population groups. The recommendations were published in Supplementary Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. a/ In addition, a number of reports relating to the use of microcomputers in census data processing and in the development of census data bases were prepared for use by countries.

3. Pursuant to the preparation of supplementary recommendations, a series of workshops were conducted jointly with the International Labour Organisation and in collaboration with the regional commissions or national statistical offices for the purpose of informing countries about new standards for the measurement of the economically active population, employment and unemployment. The workshops also focused on the underlying principles and structure of the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3) and the revised International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), and considered ways of implementing them in the forthcoming censuses and surveys.

4. Furthermore, an Interregional Workshop on Planning, Organization and Administration of Large-scale Demographic and Social Data Collection Activities for Small Areas was organized by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, to consider new advances and innovative aspects relating to various phases of census-taking that would improve the quality, timeliness and utilization of data at all geographical levels.

5. The large census training programme funded by UNFPA and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), which gained momentum in 1987, trained over 600 census personnel in that region on various aspects of census, including cartography, sampling, data processing and analysis. The programme will continue in the sub-Saharan region and is expected in particular to train, in the coming years, census personnel in the Portuguese-speaking countries of the region.

6. To assist countries in improving the collection, compilation and dissemination of vital statistics, the Statistical Office, UNFPA, WHO and the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS) have been working together in the past years and, in 1989, formulated an International Programme for Accelerating the Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems in developing countries. b/ The Programme is designed to encourage countries to undertake actions to remove the constraints and problems that impede the development of their national systems. It is expected that countries will take the lead and play a major role in carrying out the necessary reforms to bring their civil registration and vital statistics systems to an efficient state and that the international community and regional organizations will provide technical guidance and impetus. To that end, a series of workshops funded by UNFPA will be conducted in the coming years.

7. Two international training workshops on disability statistics were also conducted by the Statistical Office and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, both with the support of national Governments. The first one, the International Training Workshop on the Development of National Microcomputer Databases on Disability for Population Studies and Development Planning, was held at Budapest in December 1988, and the second, the International Training Workshop on Disability Statistics in Censuses and Surveys, was held in Malta in December 1989.

8. Further, within the framework of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), the Pan Arab Programme for Child Development (PAPCHILD) Survey has made considerable progress during the period and is being jointly implemented by the League of Arab States in several countries, namely, Egypt, Mauritania and Yemen. In addition, Somalia and the Sudan plan to join the programme to improve the information base and elucidate the relationships between maternal and child health and socio-economic development.

9. More detailed descriptions of United Nations technical co-operation activities in the field of statistics, including demographic statistics, are contained in several reports of the Secretary-General, prepared for consideration by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-sixth session, including the following:

"Technical co-operation in statistics" (E/CN.3/1991/25);

"Progress in civil registration and vital statistics" (E/CN.3/1991/19);

"General development and integration of methodological work, including experience and progress made in international classifications" (E/CN.3/1991/24, sect. II.D);

"Progress of the National Household Survey Capability Programme: progress in programme implementation and co-ordination" (E/CN.3/1991/26).

Notes

a/ United Nations publication, Sales No. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Add.1.

b/ See also report of the Secretary-General on the progress in civil registration and vital statistics (E/CN.3/1991/19).